Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

VOLUME II.] SATURDAY, 29 MAY, 1830. [NUMBER 69.

BOMBAY THEATRE,

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INFORMED THAT

ON MONDAY the 7th of June,

THE THEATRE WILL RE-OPEN WITH THE PETITE COMEDY OF

WAYS AND MEANS,

OR A

TRIP TO DOVER,

To which will be added the popular and highly interesting Melo Drama of

TEKELI,

OR

THE SIEGE OF MONTGATZ.

In which will be introduced the following Scenes:—1. The Forest of Montgatz. 2. The Mill of Keben—rustic bridge—water Mill—and a Cottage. 3. The Hall of Tekeli's palace. 4. The Fortress of Montgatz.

In the course of the evening, a distinguished Vocal Amateur will introduce "Giovinette Cavalier," from Meyerbeer's celebrated Opera "IL CROCIATO IN EGITTO."

The Musical Department under the direction of D. Manoel de Bazterica, who will kindly preside in the Orchestra.

Doors to open at half past six, and the performance to commence precisely at seven.

TICKETS and Plaoest o be had at the on Saturday the 5th and Monday Theatre the 7th June.

Boxes 6 rupees | Upper Boxes 3 rupees.
Pit.. 4 rupees | Gallery.... 2 rupees.

No persons can be admitted behind the enes; excepting those actually engaged in performance.

*** The popular Opera of GUY MANNERING, or the Gipsey's Prophecy, with a variety of other entertainments, are in active preparation.

For Sale

AT THE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. PATRICK STEWART AND CO.

superior old pale Sherry in from G. Heathorn and Co r Butt. Do. Do. at 600 ~~Rs~~
in Hhd. at 350 ~~Rs~~ per.
Do; Do. C. 300 ~~Rs~~
Quarter Cask, at 175 ~~Rs~~
usk.
ix dozen cases, at 22 ~~Rs~~

rt in six dozen cases, at 20
n Ditto C. 16 ~~Rs~~
Hogsheads of Allsopp's Pale
~~Rs~~

Bombay, 29*th May*, 1830.

For Sale

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE,

THE FOLLOWING

Printed Works, Forms, &c.

	~~Rs~~	qr.
BOMBAY Register and Directory for 1829 | 30....	5	"
Articles of War.....	5	"
Ship's Articles on Royal Paper..	2	"
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Respondentia Bonds each.. ..	1	"
Policies of Insurance, do.	1	"
Bills of Exchange, per sett....	"	2
Interest Bonds do.....	"	2
Bills of Lading do....	"	2
Powers of Attorney, each.. ..	"	1

LETTER PRESS AND COPPER PLATE PRINTING, neatly executed on moderate terms.

THE NEW BOMBAY *LITHOGRAPHIC PRESS*

ORDERS for Work and Letters addressed to *The Proprietor of the New Bombay Lithographic Press*, are received by Mr. RIGBY at the Gazette Office.

Bombay, 29*th May*, 1830.

For Passage to London,

OR THE

Cape of Good Hope

THE

LONACH,

OF 500 TONS,

R. B. COTGRAVE, R. N.

COMMANDER.

HAS excellent accommodations for Passengers. Carries a Surgeon and will sail from hence on the 1st July.

Apply to P. STEWART AND CO. where plans of the accommodations may be had.

Bombay, 29*th May*, 1830.

To Be Let.

FROM the 1st June next, the HOUSE in Rampart Row, lately occupied by William Hynde Esq. For particulars apply at the Office of JOHN SAUNDERS, Esq.

Bombay, 29*th May*, 1830.

FOR SALE AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

THE

BOMBAY REGISTER

AND

DIRECTORY

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR.

PRICE FIVE RUPEES.

THE

ALMANACK

FOR DITTO.

Printed on English Paper, and stitched.

PRICE TWO RUPEES.

Bombay, 29*th May*, 1830.

CALCUTTA.

Some statements have recently been made of an intention on the part of Government to abridge the practical liberty which the press has for some time past enjoyed in Calcutta, and report affirms that the *Dunira* has brought despatches containing the instructions of the Court of Directors on the subject. What course they enjoin or what course the Governor General in Council will pursue. we know not, but before any step is taken we hope and believe that that consideration will be given to it which its importance demands.

The nature of the current rumours will not permit us to suppose that the Court has at last become convinced of the impracticability of Mr. JOHN ADAM'S law and has directed its repeal, trusting to the measures of the Government for that respect and affection which it professes to secure. This would be wise and enlightened, honourable to the Court, congenial with the reputed wishes of the present head of the Government, and calculated in an eminent degree to raise the character of the Company with the community at large both in England and India. It would be justified by the palpable absurdity of the law itself; for what else can be thought of a law which seeks by fines and penalties to preserve the Government from hatred and contempt? What could be thought of any man, whether prince or peasant, priest or layman, who should require a law to protect him in his individual capacity from hatred or contempt: What but that his conduct was such as to expose him to the evil against which he wishes to guard. In like manner a government which passes a law of this kind *ipso facto* fixes a stigma on its character, and its own act defeats the end it has in view. This is not a refined inference from the nature of the feelings which it is vainly sought to controul, but it is an actual result from the measures of government towards the press. When suppression and transmission were the order of the day, the Government was neither respected nor loved. Under the present administration, the Army is disgusted with the reduction of allowances and the obstacles thrown in the way of promotion, while the natives, in Bengal at least, are offended by the abolition of a long cherished practice which they regarded, not as a violation of the law of nature and society, but as the performance of a religious duty, In both cases the country has probably been preserved from convulsion by the noble consciousness of rectitude which has induced the present Governor General to throw open every door by which the complaints of those who believe themselves oppressed and injured, can reach him. Among these is the Press, and is it has spoken boldly, we believe none are more fully convinced than the present head of the Government that by this means the country has been preserved from evils infinitely greater than what can be traced to such a source A law imposing severe and arbitrary penalties on the expression of opinion, which can be supposed dangerous only in seasons of emergency, and even in those seasons is proved by experience to be positively advantageous to the state, such a law the Directors would have done themselves honour by repealing.

If the Press Law is not to be repealed, is it be enforced? We may at least reckon on the justice and generosity which have hitherto regarded it as a dead letter, that it will not be recalled into life without some adequate intimation to those who may be affected by its provisions. We believe there is not an Editor in Calcutta who does not earnestly desire to strengthen what he considers to be the cause of good government, and in this view the law has been faithfully maintained, while from the vagueness and indefiniteness of its requisitions, we believe there is not one who has not offended against its its letter. If a law of this kind is to be revived, we implore His Lordship in Council to let the Press know what he expects of it. If the Government must have some extra-judicial protection, give us a definite rule for our guidance, and if not out of respect for the law or the law-givers, yet for our own sake, we will endeavour to square our conduct by it. Let the will of Government be known and it shall be obeyed, but no Government can expect either honour or advantage from promulgating a law which can be understood in any sense which its enacters or administrators please, without regard to the rights or duties of those who are affected by its operation,

If the present law is not to be enforced, is the censorship to be restored? Be it so, and let the Government take upon itself all the responsibility of what issues from the daily and weekly press. This will relieve its contors from much doubt and anxiety. and h detestable and unconstitutional in itself, we one, will greatly prefer it to the existing law which leaves us uncertain what to hope or fear, and prevents any one from knowing when offence has been given or taken, until the arm of authority is uplifted to smite the offender. *Supp. to the Ind. Gaz. May.* 3.

MADRAS.

EARTHQUAKE AT MANILLA.—We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Manilla, giving an account of an earthquake which occurred in that quarter on the 18th January last. The following are the particulars which we have extracted:—

At ½ past 5 P. M. when the shock commenced, the writer was leaning over a window; the motion was at first slight, so that he was able to keep his ground but the shock continuing and increasing in strength he thought it better to "bolt," and consequently hurried down stairs; which was accomplished with difficulty in consequence of the unsteady footing. Having made the best of his way to the river, he was there "taken aback," as the water came rushing up the steps several feet, which no doubt must have made him imagine himself as destined to become "food for fishes" —but the water as quickly retreated, and broke upon the opposite bank with a noise resembling thunder, and then gradually subsided, Meantime horses, dogs, sheep, goats, turkies and other animals, were in a terrible panic, the former rearing, plunging, and neighing, the other howling, bleating, uttering strange sounds, and committing strange actions. All this took place within a space not exceeding a minute. The writer proceeds to state, on returning upstairs, he was grieved to observe the serious devastations that had been committed inside the house;—the floors were covered with plaister that had fallen, and the walls were all rent; in his own room there were no less than 22 cracks. No serious damage however was done in the city, and only one life lost, occasioned by the falling of a stone from a house; but in some of the provinces where the earthquake was felt more severely, there were several lives lost, and much damage done *

On the same night another slight shock was experienced; next day a third, and in the evening at about 9 o'clock, a fourth The writer further states that there were several other shocks, but as he had taken up his habitation in a Bancoo or boat, he experienced none of the latter.—*Singapore Chronicle, March* 25.

* We have learned from another quarter that the New Custom House, a fine building, now in progress of structure, was much injured.

BOMBAY.

ORIGINAL.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN OR SURAT CITY AND ITS EDIFICES.—[*Continued.*]

Quitting the Moghul Seeraie and all the former grandeur of Mahomedan buildings, we come to the Surat green or esplanade in front of the citadel or Surat Castle; near it is the English Church and parsonage, nothing attractive outside, but the inside is as neat a little church as a Person would wish to enter, and every accommodation secured for the community, and also furnished with Punkhas. It has a fined toned Organ and neat Organ loft; in it are Monuments to the memory of Mr. Morison late Collector of Surat, Mr Jones late Judge and Magistrate, and Mrs. Bell relict of A. Bell Esquire many years resident at Tannah, they are all neat tablets. The Church was planned by Colonel Bellassis, Bombay Engineers, and erected by Colonel Drummond of that corps, the spire is not sufficiently high, but the Portico is handsome and it was added after the Church had seen finished, indeed Government at first did not intend having a church at Surat, but a mere Chapel, which is perhaps the occasion of the spire being so limited as to height, it has a Belfrey and a good sounding Bell. The Parsonage is small, retired and neat on the Walls of the Town, and in every respect fitted for such a habitation. it has a small school attached and under the superintendence of the Revd. Mr. Keays the present Clergyman, (vide Hebers Works, for further particulars of this worthy divine). The Church was opened and service performed in it on Sunday September 29th 1822 for the first time, and the service read by the Revd. Mr. Carr at present our worthy Archdeacon; the text on this occasion for his sermon, was taken from the LVI. Chapter of Israel and the latter part of the 7th Verse "For mine House shall be called a House of Prayer for all People." The Esplanade in front of the Castle is spacious with posts placed at equal distances with a line of ropes which encompasses it; from this the Castle itself looks most imposing; a deep well is on it and has good water, but is generally preserved under lock and key which is kept in the Castle. the Church, Parsonage, Fire Engine House, modern tastety Guard room called the "*Crowry Guard*" closes the prospect and gives to it a very interesting finish. The Custom House joins the premises belonging to the church, it is of no note whatever and the goods that are lodged in it are crowded to excess, indeed many Merchants are put to great inconvenience at times from its wanting more accommodation and store rooms; it has a gate leading to the River for exporting and importing goods, but the landing place is defective to a degree.; the present Custom Master is Mr. Borradaile. Opposite to this is a small Barrack yard called the "*Tunkshall*" where the Artillery and Tent lascars are quartered. Further on from the Castle are the old residences and places of abode of the oldest Nabobs of Surat and is called the "*Durbar*," it is unoccupied and in a every ruinous state indeed, 'twas once a desirable dwelling and has every convenience. In it's vicinity is the old Bath and Billiard room erected by Dr. Pouget many years ago, and now completely destroyed but the small room is where Children are vaccinated once or twice a week by the Garrison Surgeon. Adjoining is Cazee Sahib's Musjid and House and equals if not surpasses Aydroose's Pier as to neatness and it has in it some very handsome Trees, which continually keep it by their shade cool, and the terraces are in super excellent order. In the Gopee Poorah is to be seen an old House where in former times the Adawlut of Surat used to be held under the first Judge and Majistrate Alexander Ramsay Esqre. The roads within the inner walls are good but the Bullock, and common Hackeries cut them up very much, the materials being bad and it is almost an unceasing task as well as expense. The streets for the most part are narrow and confined and in the west of the City very inconvenient and in the rains muddy and only to be passed with difficulty, however it is in contemplation to have the roads all made good through the City. The wealthy and rich inhabitants live in the Muchlee peet, indeed most of the Parsee and Hindoo merchants reside here, and their houses tho' large and sometimes the timber painted green, yellow or Red would scarcely be observed or noticed by strangers as being the property of wealthy men, except here and there Shroffs are seen sitting at the doors sometimes with immense sums of money spread before them, and so cleanliness I will not say much of the Parsee or Hindoo in their Houses,

their own persons no race of people on earth are more cleanly than the Hindoos, as they bathe twice, sometimes three times a day, and every morning the river side is crowded by most beautiful and lovely Hindoo Women, some exquisitely apparalled in their simple custom the "sarie and "Choulee" and arrayed some of them with Gold and Silver ornaments to some thousand of Rs their ornaments round their ancles and feet are silver, as none wear Gold it being against rule, as Gold is only to be worn round the Neck, Arms, and wrists, and in the Ears also as head decorations—a Female who is a widow wears no Bracelets nor armlets. Every afternoon near the Custom house is exposed for sale every description of article and the number of people who flock there to purchase and visit it out of curiosity is astonishing, this place is called the "*Choukee*." Again there is one immense long Bazaar in the city where all Merchandize of every kind and sort can be procured, it is stocked with all kinds of goods and in it are sold Vegitables, Corn, Fish &c. as if it was established for the inhabitants only residing within the inner walls, and at dusk this their market is crowded to excess till 7 and 8 o'clock at night, there are several other smaller Bazaars for fruit &c.

J. H. B.

Mazagon, 1830.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,

I have the pleasure to forward the inclosed, from the Residents at Sattarah, on the subject of Steam Navigation; and shall feel obliged by your giving it a place, in the next number of your Gazette.—

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most Obedt. Servant.
AMICUS.

SATTARAH, }
20th May 1830. }

We, the undersigned stationed at Sattarah, highly approve of Mr. Taylor's proposed Establishment of steam Vessels, and wish him every success in his undertaking.

A. Robertson, *Lt. Col. Resident and Commanding at Sattarah.*
A. M. Riddell, *Commanding 2nd Gr. Regt.*
J. C. Hartley, *2na Gr. Regt.*
James Bird, *Residency Surgeon,*
A. Hand, *Acting Line Adjutant,*
P. W. Clarke, *2nd Gr. Regt.*
H. Franklin, *2nd Gr. Regt.*
H. Diggle,
A. R. Wilson, *Capt. B. M.*
P. Supple,
J. K. Gloag, *Lieut. 2nd Gr. Regt.*
F. Williams, *2nd Gr. Regt.*
G. Boyd, *Capt. 2nd Gr. Regt.*
G. Jacob, *Lt. Qr. Mr. 2nd Gr. Regt.*
A. Young, *Surgeon. 2nd Gr. Regt.*

EXCHANGE, &c.

On London,..... at 6 months sight 1 | 9
Bengal..... at 30 days sight, 107 p
Madras.....at 30 days sight a 98 pe

BAZAR VALUE OF COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remitable notes 137 Bombay Rs per 0 | 0 Sc
Unremitable ditto 105 ditto per 0 | 0 ditto.

Notes of the present 5 per Cent Loan opened at Bengal on the 18th August 1825, Hing at 108 Bombay per 0 | 0 Siccas.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars..... 100 per 222 B'by Rs
German Crowns..... 100 per 213 Ditto.

FREIGHTS.

London..... Per Ton £ 4.
China..... Per Candy, 35 Rs.

THE GAZETTE.

The arrivals from Sea, since our last, have been the *Hindostan* R. Carter, Master, from Liverpool 13th Jan., the *Don Manoel* from Demaum, and Yacth *Telika* from Nagootna. The departures have been numerous to China, and Ports on the Coast.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.—Ensign Ramsay, European Regt..
DEPARTURES.—Lieut. Drummond. 11th Regt. N. I.
Do.—Fitz. Roy 1st Cavy.
Do.—H. Fawcett, Comg. Guicawar Contingent at Deesa.
Do.—G. Pope, 22d Regt. N. I.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—May 25th, Ship Hindostan, (Free Trader,) Robt. Carter Master, from Liverpool 15th January.
26th.—Portuguese Ship Don Manuel de Portugal, N. Rodrigues de St. Anna Master, from Demaun, and Anchored off the reef 27th May.
27th—The Government Yacht Telica, A. Cunningham, in charge from Nagotna.
DEPARTURES.—25th.—Dutch Ship Helena, F. McKenzie Master, to Batavia.
Do.—Grab Dowlutt Savoy, Abdull Alim Nacqudah.
Do—The Government Yacht Telica, A. Cunningham, in charge to Nagotna.
26th.—Ship Triumph, (Free Trader, Thomas Green Master, to China.
Do.—Ship Guildford, (F. T.) Robert Harrison Master, to China.
27th.—Ship Cumbrian, Joseph Blyth Master, to China.
Do.—Brig Virginia, J. Hullock Master, to Calcutta.
Do.—Portuguese Ship Don Manoel de Portugal, N. Rodrigues de St. Anna Master, from the reef to sea.
Passengers by Guildford.—Mr. P. Boyd.

Ships Loading.

ENGLISH.—Bombay Castle, for China; Guilford, for do.; Bannerman, for do.; Glenelg, for do.; Caledonia, for do.; Lowjee, for do.; Sesostris, for do.; H. C. Duchess of Athol, and Thomas Coutts, for do.; Dadloy, for Siam; Virginia, for Bengal; and Wootmany, for Penang.
DUTCH.—Helena, for Batavia.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. C. Ships Duchess of Athol, Thomas Coutts. and Abercrombie Robinson.
FREE TRADERS.—Guildford, Sesostris, Othello, Clairmont, Circassian and Lonach.
COUNTRY SHIPS.—Bannerman, Dadloy, Bombay Castle, Lowjee, Caledonia, Glenelg, Asia-Felix, Sunbury, Virginia, Samdany and Sir Chas. Malcolm.
DUTCH.—Helena.
ARAB.—Wootmany, Nassary and Woorter.
H. M. Ship Challenger.
H. C. CRUIZERS.—Hastings, and Nautilus.
STEAMER.—Enterprize.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MARRIAGE.—At Poona, on Wednesday the 12th Instant, by the Revd. Randall Ward, Lieut. James H. Murray Martin, Horse Artillery, to Mary, third daughter of the late Ollyett Woodhouse, Esq. Advocate General of Bombay.

DEATHS.—At Woodgreen, Mazagon, on Monday the 24th Instant, the infant son of John Wedderburn, Esq. of the Bombay Civil Service, aged six days.

On the 15th Inst. after a severe and protracted illness, Robert Finlay, Esq. aged 28 years, of the Firm of Ritchie, Finlay & Co. and fourth son of Kirkman Finlay, of Castle Toward Esquire, Argyleshire.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—May 14th.—Cutter Antelope, Captain J. Teaurean, from Coringa 16th April.
15th.—Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, Robertson, from Port Louis 10th April.
DEPARTURES.—May 14th.—Ship Moira, Captain W. Bugg, for Calcutta.
Do.—Brig Frederica, J. H. Dennison, for Masulipatam.
16th.—Brig William, J. W. Maher, for Penang and Singapore.

English Extracts.

THE TIMES.—Jan. 6.

The Sixth Report of the Commissioners of Woods and Forest has been now for some weeks before the public, and we do not know that any thing could be recommended of greater usefulness, either to the Government or the country, than an occasional examination of the matters contained in those records of mad and ruinous prodigality, the reports of the abovementioned Commissioners, rendered as they have been at once more intelligible and more exasperating by occasional discussions in the House of Commons, and perhaps, in some few instances—but of that we are not sure—by documents produced on the motions of members less easily satisfied than their colleagues to take the words of Court minions for indisputable truth. Ministers, who are responsible by law for misappropriations of the public money, can have no rational motive for withholding the knowledge of the difficulties under which they labour from the people. They, the Ministers (as contra-distinguished from the Court), not being sensible of any interest apart from the nation, must be anxious to reinforce themselves against any wrong tendency in quarters not responsible, by making the people of England witnesses and judges of the manner in which, and the degree towhich, the efforts at economy made by those servants of the state, who are constitutionally liable for their actions, have been thwarted and embarrassed by a pretended zeal to gratify tastes which may, indeed, by due firmness be restrained, but which are not otherwise amenable to punishment than as public reproof of indignation may effect them.

We therefore do service to the State, and to those Ministers who serve the State, by strenuously advising every man in office and out of it to scrutinize these reports from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. The reports ought not to be triennial: they would never have been so, had not, by such long intervals between their appearance, afforded opportunities for indulging in monstrous and profligate expense, unchecked in its progress because it was unseen, until, after a three years' saturnalia, the heaped-up enormities rose at once upon the view; and from the very magnitude of the offence, then for the first time visible, an argument was raised for proceeding to its completion, that "the sums already squandered might not be altogether thrown away!" How often, we ask, has this language been used in Parliament? How often has the alternative been put to the House of Commons—"We admit that the taste of this or that "monstrosity is hideous,—we regret that no "adequate system of control or prevention "has yet been established; but see how near "the whole affair is to maturity; and sure it "is a pity not to give a *little more* money, for "otherwise the building will be destroyed?" Not once, but a hundred times, has this feeling non sense been echoed though the walls of Parliament: not once, but always, has it been listened to, we cannot say with complacency, but (so much the more disgraceful) without any effective opposition. Had it been left to any twelve sober-minded men in England, they would have said, when first such an alternative as we have presented was put to them, "Well, then, even at this late hour, let us "save the public treasure, and instil a good "lesson into the Treasury,—let the building "*be razed*, not finished."

We are amazed, on looking back and considering some of the evidence before the committee,—we are amazed at the freedom from salutary control which has been suffered so long to flourish. Mr. NASH, in one of his answers, declared, that on some occasions "he received orders direct from His MAJESTY," which he executed as a thing of course. Who can blame Mr. NASH for such obedeince, especially when he does not appear to have had any warning as to the personal risk which might attend it? But who, on the other hand can fail to foresee results the most fatal from such an intermedling with the public money? Some persons have been silly or servile enough to ask whether the KING was not the most proper judge what sort of house he would himself desire to inhabit. All that is mighty well, but the KING (God bless him) does not pay one farthing towards the cost of such an edifice. The KING, moreover, is a gentleman far advanced in years, and is at most but tenant for life of Buckingham or any other palace. The freehold is in the nation, who, with all deference, are better judges than the KING *pro tempore* of the amount of money which they themselves choose to pay, and of the sort of house which *they* approve of for the KING'S successors.

The hundreds of thousands which Buckingham Palace has already cost are frightful;—those which "new stables" have not yet cost (though we suspect the cash has been issued professedly for them), will frighten those who live to see the votes of another session. An end must be put to this. What is to *furnish* Buckingham Palace, we beg leave to ask? How many more hundreds of thousands there?

So far from a commission reporting upon these offences only in three years, we affirm that there ought to be, not annual, but quarterly investigation, and interposition, to intercept each folly as it first takes wing, and to blight the budding mischiefs which, when full grown, it would appear that no wisdom or courage can disarm. Besides this exercise of especial vigilance in some appointed officers, we would urge most earnestly upon the acting chiefs of the Government themselves, an inflexible and inexorable disregard of every proposition which can be tendered to them for indulging wild propensities to extravagance in the charge of public revenue. The country cannot bear such weakness as has hitherto been displayed on the matters to which we have adverted.

Money-Market and City INTELLIGENCE,

Tuesday Evening.

To-morrow being settling day in Consols, the bargains to-day have chiefly had reference to it, and there has been a smart contest in consequence between the two classes of speculators for the fall. The latter seek to make it appear, and the aspect of the market has rather supported that opinion, that it is a "bull account." and that the delivery of stock will be so large that their opponents will not be able to provide for it. But the best judges in the Stock-Exchange are so often in error on this point, that all opinions are to be received with distrust; and it has been contended to-day, on the other side of the question, that though the supply of stock on the settlement of the account may be large, it is necessarily limited, and that the supply of money, if good terms are offered for it, is without limit; so that the speculators for the rise express perfect confidence in being able to take all the stock that is tendered. This confidence arises from a long series of successes which they have gained over their opponents on the account-day; and it is not unlikely, before all the time-bargains are disposed of to-morrow, that they will once more contrive to bring about a temporary scarcity of stock.

Consols opened this morning at 95¼ for the settlement, and were afterwards done at 95⅛: the closing price was 95⅛ sellers.

In the foreign market Spanish bonds have been much sought after, in consequence of a statement which has got into circulation that the Spanish Government has at length come to the resolution of acknowledging the validity of the Cortes' debt. Persons who are well acquainted with Spain attach, however, very little credit to it, because they consider such a step far too sudden in the present state of the country, and at all events look on it rather as a device to raise more money than the result of any feeling of justice towards the bond-holders. The price of the stock rose full 1½ per cent., having been done at 12½; but receded on the cessation of the demand towards the close of business, and left off at 11½ to ¾. In Greek, Mexican, Peruvian, and Colombian Stock, the quotation is lower by about ½ per cent. Few bargains have occurred in the scrip of the new French Loan, which is nominally at ¼ to 1 premium.

A letter has been received at Perz nce from Terceira, stating the safe arrival there of the Countess Villa Flor, who, as will be recollected, sailed from Ostend some time back for the purpose of joining her husband. It will be matter of congratulation to every generous mind that this heroic woman has succeeded in her intention, and escaped all the danger of detention by the blockading squadron, from which she must have expected, under all the circumstances, every possible indignity. She carried with her some troops and arms, part in the same, part in another vessel; and the whole, to the number of 300, have safely effected a landing. Another vessel, with an equal number, is on the voyage to Terceira, and this reinforcement will increase the strength of the garrison to an effective force of 5,000 men, all well supplied with every requisite, and animated by the best spirit.

By the arrival of the Turkey mail, letters were this morning received from Constantinople, dated the 10th, and from Smyrna, of the 3d ult. These dates are not so recent as those of private letters received by way of Marseilles from Smyrna, and with an express from Constantinople. But they convey more extensive intelligence of general interest. Although several weeks had elapsed since the exchange made of the ratifications by the Russian and Turkish Governments, it was only in the beginning of December that the removal of the restrictions imposed on the Black Sea trade during the war had been notified to the foreign Ambassadors in Constantinople. It as stated in some of the commercial letters from Smyrna, there was a great scarcity of English manufactures in the market but we do not find they were much in request on the account. There were several English vessels in port seeking freights, but shipments were rather scarce. The exchange on England was in both places at 72: the circumstance is worthy of notice, on account of there being few instances of an equality of the quotation in the capital and in Smyrna at the departure of the same post. No particular cause is assigned for it.

The following letter was received this morning at Lloyd's:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE AGENT TO LLOYD'S AT CONSTANTINOPLE, DATED DEC. 10.

"An official communication has been made by the Consul-General, stating that the restrictions to which our trade and navigation had been for a long time exposed, have been removed in consequence of the representations of His Excellency the Ambassador, and that therefore henceforward Turkish produce, (excepting such articles as are prohibited by the established law), upon which the duties have been paid, may be freely exported into the Black Sea, and Russian produce be freely carried out of it in British vessels, according to the original agreement of the capitulations. The *Prince* Roberts, has in consequence received her f for a cargo of tallow, for Liverpool."

The *Lady Mary Pelham* packet has arr from Vera Cruz, bringing letters and pa from that place to the 20th of November, from the city of Mexico to the 15th of same month. No decided alteration had taken place in the political affairs of the country. The plan previously spoken of for removing the Administration had so far operated as to induce Mr. Zavala, the Minister of Finance, to retire. Mr. Boenegra, lately of the Home and Foreign Departments, has been appointed in his place: and Mr. Becca, a member of the Senate, has succeeded to Mr. Boeanegra. No great improvement had taken place in the financial state of the country; the effects of the drain occasioned by the expulsion of the Spanish capitalists were still generally felt. It has been cal sum of at least 40,000,000 of withdrawn from the Republ ed Spaniards. Notwithstanding ty every where prevalent the latest dates brought by curiosity had been gre assemblage in the cap and by the fact that Generals had recently t Among these were Santa- President Rustamente, B By many it was supposed system was contemplated, to be effected by the poin or through the pacific instrumen legislature, no conjecture could yet The constitution is to become a discussion during the ensuing sessio legislature, and, it was expected that a variety of modifications would be determined upon; but they cannot legally be carried into effect until next year, when the whole House of Deputies is to be re-elected, and one half of the Senate. Meanwhile, Ministers were said to be in deliberation about the law of prohibitions, dated in May last, so that it was still uncertain whether it would be put into execution at all. The country was rather destitute of English goods, and trade was making but slow improvement after the late convulsions, and in the midst of so much prevailing distress. The packet from Vera Cruz has brought a sum, in specie, of 550,000 dollars, on merchants' account.

New York papers to the 13th ult. have been received to-day in the city. The proceedings of the Congress has been confined to the preliminary measures of the session. Ap

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cation was to be made to the Legislature to extend the time for filling up the stock of the National Bank, and for other purposes; for the Globe Bank, in New York, capital 200,000 dollars; for a saving-bank, at Greenich, New York city; to incorporate a company, with a capital of 3,000,000 of dollars, or more, for the sole purpose of borrowing money at a low rate of interest, on the credit of the company, for long periods of time, and lending the same on bond and mortgage exclusively. In the commercial advices from New York of the above dates, it is stated, that although the last accounts from Liverpool, of the 11th of November, mentioned no diminution of activity in the cotton market of that city, prices have remained moderate in New York. The President's message is said to have produced a decline in the value of the United States Bank stock, which has fallen about 5 percent.—*The Times, Jan.* 20.

SIR THOMAS LAWRENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

The late President of the Royal Academy painted a portrait of the late Queen Caroline when Princess of Wales, at Blackheath. In the same picture was also a portrait of the Princess Charlotte, then an infant, seated on a pedestal, with her arm round her mother's neck. Sir Thomas was besides a pretty constant visitor at Blackheath, and scandal with her thousand tongues did not fail to attribute his visits to improper motives, though nothing we are sure could be further from his thoughts. However, from some cause or other, he fell under the displeasure of His Majesty, then Prince of Wales. The Duke of York calling Colonel M'Mahon one morning, said, "Mac, I must have your portrait, and painted by Lawrence." M'Mahon, rather confused, expressed to his Royal Highness the delicacy he should feel in obtaining permission of his most gracious master. "Oh, never mind, leave that to me," said the Duke, "I will undertake to arrange that." M'Mahon, knowing the Prince would refuse nothing to his Royal brother that was reasonable, sat for his portrait. His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence calling on Lawrence found M'Mahon sitting for his likeness, and no very long time elapsed before the news reached the Prince. The first time M'Mahon presented himself to take his Royal master's commands, he addressed him thus—"So, Mac, you are sitting, I understand, to Lawrence for your portrait: pray, who is that for?" M'Mahon, still more confounded, replied, it was at the command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, who undertook to obtain his Royal master's permission. "Very well," replied the Prince, "on one condition, and one only, you have it, and that is, that I shall have the picture when finished." This could not be refused, and His Majesty is now in possession of the picture. It is a three-quarter length, sitting in an arm-chair, with a paper or letter in the hand, engraved by Turner, with permission of the Prince when Regent.

While he was sitting, Lawrence took frequent opportunities of stating how much he regretted the misfortune of having fallen under the displeasure of the Prince Regent, and begged Colonel M'Mahon, as the greatest favour he could confer on him, to represent him favorably to the Prince. M'Mahon, whose heart was always alive to the best and most kindly feelings, did represent to his Royal Master Lawrence's sorrow, and urged it so warmly in his favour, that the Prince did go, at M'Mahon's particular request, to view Lawrence's recently finished pictures, and was ever after his patron and friend.

MILITARY FORCE of GREAT BRITAIN.

FOR 1830.

OFFICERS

5 Field-Marshals.*
108 Generals.
248 Lieutenant-Generals.
341 Major-Generals.
95 Colonels.
96 Lieutenant-Colonels.
80 Majors.
709 Captains.
450 Lieutenants (First and Second.)
745 Cornets and Ensigns.

8,497

CAVALRY.

2 Regiments of Life Guards } (Cuirassiers) forming
1 Regiment of Horse Guards } the cavalry of the household troops.
7 Regiments of Dragoon Guards.
3 Regiments of Heavy Dragoons (1st, 2d, and 6th.
5 Regiments of Light Dragoons (3d, 4th 11th, 13th, and 14th.)
4 Regiments of Hussars (7th, 8th, 10th, and 15th.)
4 Regiments of Lancers (9th, 12th, 16th, and 17th.)

26 Regiments of Regular Cavalry.†
Royal Horse Artillery.
Royal Waggon Train.

INFANTRY.

3 Regiments of Guards (1st Grenadier) forming the infantry of the household troops.)
1 Regiment of Royal Artillery.
1 Regiment ditto Engineers.
1 Regiment ditto Staff Corps.
99 Regiments of the Line.†
1 Rifle Brigade.
2 West India Regiments.
1 Ceylon Regiment (Riflemen.)
1 Cape Corps ditto.
1 Royal African ditto.
2 Royal Veteran Battalions.
8 Royal Veteran Companies (for service in Newfoundland and New South Wales.)
1 Royal Malta Fencible Rigiment.

MILITARY DEPARTMENTS.

Ordnance. Commissariat, Medical, &c.

* Dukes of Wellington, Cumberland, Cambridge, Glocester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg.

† In the 26 Regiments of Cavalry three are Scotch and three Irish; and in the 99 Regiments Infantry, five are Scotch Lowland Regiments, eight Highland ditto, six Irish ditto, and 1 Welsh (Fuzileers.)

The Royal Malta Fencible Regiment is a Maltese Regiment, officered by Maltese; and in the Ceylon Regiment the men are Ceylonese, officered partly by English and natives. These are the only two foreign regiments in the King's service; forming in the whole an effective military force of about 150,000 men for the present year.—*The Times, Jan.* 19.

JURISDICTION OF CHANCERY.

(*From the Spectator, December* 12.)

Kean and the Covent Garden people quarrelled the other day—what did Chancery? forbade the actor to work for his bread, until they were convinced of the propriety of his living. If there was damage to Mr. Kemble from the loss of Mr. Kean's services, could Chancery estimate them, or having estimated, grant them?—No. Mr. Kemble must go to a Jury for that. If damage was done to Mr. Price by Kean's not acting, could Chancery help him?—No. He must go to a Jury. Then, since to a Jury for settlement the question must go any way, says a choleric gentleman, what the devil had Chancery to do with it?—Hush, friend! or Chancery may enjoin you to hold your tongue for a twelvemonth; and should you venture to whisper an exclamation in your next fit of the gout, send you to Newgate for contempt of its authority. Some month ago, an officer of Chancery having a writ against a certain Henry Clarke, thought fit to seek him in the house of a certain Charles Clarke—why? Because he was paid for doings it. Chancery does not go to a Jury to recover her fees. Charles Clarke *enjoined* the officer not to enter his house again, and told him he had not seen Henry Clarke for a couple of years. Did the officer go about his business, and seek his man where he was to be found?—No. Despite of the injunction (which did not come from Chancery) he pushed his way into Charles Clarke's once more, on the same bootless errand. If Mr. Clarke had knocked his brains out, or thrown him over a three pair of stairs window, or burked him, or doctored him, or extinguished him in any other way equally civil, what would have been the upshot?—A Jury would have sat on the officer, another would have sat on Mr. Clarke, and by the decision of the twelve men the matter would have been settled. But Mr. Clarke, wishing to deal legally, only handed the officer over to the watch. If the officer was injured, who was to give him redress?—A Jury; nobody else could. What did Chancery?—It sent Mr. Clarke to prison without sitting on him at all. True, it could not heal the wound, but—it could inflict another. When Mr. Clarke had been in prison some two or three days, Chancery found out that he ought not to have been in prison at all, and it let him out again. The wrong was admitted by the act of liberation. Well, quoth Mr. Clarke, I have suffered damage; but I am not an officer of Chancery, I am only a free-born Englishman; I'll tell my case to a Jury, and let them decide. Softly, quoth Chancery; you are free, no donbt, to do what we allow you,—you must come to us. No Jury trials for our officers! Come to you! cried Mr. Clarke; will you give me damages then?—If you put the question on the file, we shall advise about an answer, quoth Chancery; but in the mean time, you must rest satisfied. *Quequetandem abutere patientiâ nostrâ?* said Cicero to a young gentleman who was in the habit of doing wrong without recompense, like Chancery. How long is such a state of things to be tolerated say we, in a kingdom that boasts of liberty as well as law? We blame not the Judges—they act according to the rules; we blame not the officer—we doubt not he was quite as regular; but how long are rules to be suffered that authorize the profanation of our hearths, for any cause or no cause, and that when such wantonness is repelled, punish not the injurer but the injured, and having done so, perpetuate their wrong by denying him even the chance of redress that an appeal to his country holds forth?

THE DIVER.

BY FELICIA HEMANS.

(*From the New Monthly and London Magazine for Jan*)

——Wretched men
Are cradled into poetry by wrong
They learn in suffering what they teach in song.

THOU hast been where the rocks of coral grows.
Thou hast fought with eddying waves;
Thy cheek is pale and thy heart beats low,
Thou searcher of Ocean's caves!

Thou hast look'd on the gleaming wealth of old,
Midst wrecks where the brave have striven;
—The Deep is a strong and a fearful hold,
But thou its bars hast riven.

A wild and weary life is thine,
A wasting toil and lone!
Though the treasure grots for thee may shine,
To all besides unknown.

A weary life!—but a swift decay
Soon, soon shall set thee free;
Thou art passing fast from the strife away—
Thou wrestler with the sea!

In the dim eye, on thy hollow cheek,
Well are the death-signs read:
—Go! for the pearl in its cavern seek,
Ere hope and power be fled!

And bright in Beauty's coronal
That glistening gem shall be;
A star to all in the festive hall—
But who shall think on *thee*?

None!—as it gleams from the queen-like head,
Not one midst throngs will say,
"A life hath been like a rain drop shed,
For that pale, quiver ing ray,"

Woe! for the wealth so dearly bought!
—And are not those like thee,
Who win for earth the gems of thought,
O wrestler with the sea?

Down to the gulphs of the soul they go,
Where the passion-fountains burn,
Gathering the jewels far below
From many a buried urn:

Wringing from lava-veins the fire
That o'er bright words is pour'd;
Learning deep sounds, that make the lyre
A spirit in each chord!

But oh! the price of bitter tears
Paid for the lonely power,
That throws at last, o'er desert-years,
A darkly-glorious dower!

As flower-seeds far by the wild wind spread,
So precious thoughts are strew'd;
—The soul, whence those high gifts are shed,
May faint in solitude.

And who will think, when the strain is sung
Till a thousand hearts are stirr'd,
What life-drops, from the minstrel wrung,
Have gush'd with every word?

None! none!—his treasures live like thine,
He strives and dies with thee;
—Thou that hast been to the pearl's dark shine,
O wrestler with the sea!

FRACAS BETWEEN COUNSEL.

For some time it has been apparent that no friendly feeling has existed between Mr, Adolphus and Mr, Prendergast, and yesterday a rupture took, place, which excited an extraordinary sensation in Court. Mr. Prendergast (in a case of assault) had put a question to a witness, and Mr. Adolphus said it was irregular, when the following took peace;—

Mr. Prendergast; I say it is not.

Mr. Adolphus: I say it is.

Mr. Prendergast: It is not, and I will have an answer.

Mr. Adolphus; But you shall not.

Mr. Prendergast: I will

Mr. Adolphus: You shall not bully me out of it.

Mr. Prendergast: That's all I can do, for it is well known you are a cowa d.

Mr. Adolphus: I shall not answer you; it would only be throwing dirt into a puddle. I'll take the opinion of the Court.

The Chairman (Mr. Marriott) decided that the question was irregular.

Mr. Adolphus was subsequently cross-examining a witness, and Mr. Prende gast addressed a few words to the Court, in explanation, when Mr. Adolphus called it impertinent rudeness, which no gentleman would be guilty of.

Mr. Prendergast: I don't understand you, Sir; your language is extraordinary and insulting. Every Counsel is a gentleman.

Mr. Adolphus; I know one that is not.

Mr. Prendergast; Don't be insolent.

In addressing the Jury, Mr, Adolphus said that he never took no ice of anything which might be addressed to him by a person "radically vulgar and obscure;" such a person might attempt to raise himself into notice, by fixing a quarrel upon a person who might have the good fortune to possess more celebrity than himself, hoping thereby to obtain a gilding to his own "dirtiness and filth." Mr. Adolphus also remarked that a particular witness had been withheld.

Mr. Prendergast: It was to save the time of the Court that I did not call him.

Mr. Adolphus: Really these vulgar irregularities are not to be borne with. I desire (to Mr. Prendergast) that you will sit down.

Mr. Prendergast: I shall not sit down; I speak in explanation, and I'll not be put down by you, whatever your opinion of yourself may be. You know you have been publicly called a common gambler in a Court of Justice.

Mr. Adolphus: I appeal——

Mr. Prendergast: Be quiet, Sir. [This was said most vehemently and was thrice repeated, Mr. Adolphus attempting to address the Court.]

Mr, Adolphus appealed to the Court for protection.

Mr. Prendergast: That you may well do, for it is well known you are a coward.

Mr. Adolphus again addressed the Court, and asked if it would suffer such language to be used as had been addressed to him?

The Chairman said the language which had been used on both sides was highly improper; but he trusted that nothing would occur in consequence out of Court.

Mr. Adolphus; Out of Court! I know none but gentlemen out of Court.

The Chairman hoped there would be no more such unpleasant language used.

The Court soon afterwards broke up.—*Morn. Chro. Jan.* 13.

POOR ISAACS, THE BLIND MINSTREL.

On Saturday afternoon the following Members of the Committee appointed to conduct a benefit for this unfortunate gentleman, viz. Morris, Egerton, Abbott, Duruset, Evans, Meadows, Nugent, F. Phippen, Phillips, J. Russell, G. Stansbury, and Rayner, assembled at Mr. Evans's, the Cyder Cellars, Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Committee, and adopting such measures as appeared most expedient to ensure success in the benevolent undertaking. John Morris, Esq. was unanimously called to the Chair.

Mr. Egerton proceeded to lay the correspondence consequent upon the business before the Committee, in doing which he stated that, upon going to the Lord Chamberlain's office to pay the usual charge and fees for the license, 2*l.* 10s, Mr. Mash had, with a liberality for which he was conspicuous, abandoned the charges in favour of poor Mr. Isaacs [hear and applause]. He had also to announce a donation of 5*l.* from Henry Alexander, Esq. [applause]; and 1*l.* from Messrs. Mayhew and Lee [hear!].

Mr. Abbott then announced a subscription of 5*l.* from John Dawkins, Esq. [applause].

A letter was dispatched to the Most Noble the Marquess Conyngham, inclosing a satin bill of the performance, and soliciting (in the name of the Committee) the Noble Marquess to intercede with his Most Gracious Majesty to resign the Royal Box on the night in question (Monday, the 18th inst.).

Mr. Egerton also produced the following note from Madame Vestris, the laconic contents of which reflect honour both upon her head and heart:—

"No 1, Chapel-street, May Fair.

"Madame Vestris presents her compliments to Mr. Egerton, and should the benefit for poor Mr. Isaacs be fixed on a night when she is not engaged at Drury-lane, she begs the Committee will command her services.

"D. Egerton, Esq. Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden."

It was next resolved, that all money received from the benevolent for the benefit of the poor man, either in the shape of subscriptions, or for boxes or tickets, should pass into the hands of Messrs. Morris and Egerton, who were elected Treasurers. Messrs. Abbott and J. Russell were delegated to make an early and respectful application to her Grace the Duchess of St. Alban's for the purpose of inviting her Grace to condescend to become a Patroness of the performances.

A discussion took place as to the propriety of inviting the Baroness Rotschild also to patronize the performance; but, in consequence of its being stated by Mr. Phillips, that the Baroness had already subscribed munificently to the necessities of poor Mr. Isaacs, in his sickness and calamity, the point was for the present conceded.

It was stated, and ought to be recorded as a just tribute of praise to Mr. Isaac's professional brethren, that almost every post conveyed offers from actresses, singers, dancers, &c. offering their services on the occasion; but [illegible] of the Committee properly observed that it would be next to impossible to call all the talent into action that presented itself, and the following Resolution was afterwards founded on the statement:—

"The Committee present their grateful acknowledgments to many professional ladies and gentlemen, for the liberal manner in which they have volunteered their services on the occasion, and regret exceedingly that they cannot avail themselves of all the talent proffered, in consequence of the numerous entertainments to be presented."

It was also resolved, as the applications for boxes were becoming numerous, that Mr. Massingham, the box-book-keeper, should be requested to attend at Mr. Kenneth's, Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, as early as Monday next.

Thanks were then voted to the Chairman, who returned thanks in a brief but neat speech and the Meeting adjourned to Wednesday next, at twelve o'clock, at the same place.—*Morn. Chro., Jan.* 11.

ADMIRAL BYNG.

In the family vault of the Torringtons, at South-hill, in Bedfordshire, Admiral Byng, shot for cowardice is 1757, is buried. The following inscription, engraved on brass, appears on his coffin:—

"*To the perpetual disgrace of public justice,*
The Honorable John Byng,
Vice-Admiral of the Blue,
Fell a martyr to
Political persecution,
On March 14, in the year 1757,
When *bravery* and loyalty
Were insufficient securities
For the life and honour
Of a naval officer."

We believe, however, that out of the family there is now scarcely a single individual who does not think that Admiral Byng was justly condemned. The ablest pamphlet written in his defence was that of Dr. Johnson but even he assumes the fact of Byng's running away, and excuses it by showing that

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the French ships had the heavier weight of metal. A sorry defence this would be thought by any naval officer of the present age. Byng at last died with the calmness of a man of courage; but then there was no choice: first-rate courage; chooses the right course when it has the liberty of choice,-the other courage is a not uncommon result of despair.

The following narrative, which we extract from that very agreeable miscellany the *United Service Journal*, will serve to put Byng's behaviour, on the day of his defeat, for such it was, in a truer light than what appears upon his coffin.

"FROM THE JOURNAL OF AN OFFICER ENGAGED IN THE ACTION OFF MINORCA IN 1756.

"Towards the end of March, 1756, I left London and went with two brother-officers to Portsmouth, to be ready for duty in the Mediterranean. About the middle of April, the fleet under the command of the Admirals Byng and Went sailed for Gibralter. At this time we were certain of a war; encroachment had already been begun on our American possessions by France, and we had every reason to expect her immediately in the Mediterranean; yet that fleet had been detained at Spithead for a fortnight, till the repair of the *Intrepid*, (a 74. gun-ship we had taken from the French) were completed. This circumstance, with many others which attended the unfortunate destination of that equipment convinced me there was something very absurd or very corrupt in the administration of the Duke of Newcastle.

"I need not observe, that from my situation I often saw Admiral Byng, though never spoke to him but once. The land-officers had been appointed to their several ships; I was to sail in the *Revenge*; but I had a great desire to go in the *Culloden*, as in that ship I should have enjoyed the company of two or three intimate friends. To make this point, I waited upon Admiral Byng but the arrangement having been made, I was told I must abide by it. I must here observe, that if "outward and visible signs" were always genuine and decisive marks of the inward man, you might have concluded, from the appearance of the Admiral that he was a hero. His face, his person, and his manner, were manly and noble.

"I shall not presume to renew the obselete question of the motives of his conduct in his partial, and, indeed ignominous engagement with the French; but I remember two anecdotes which rather bear against his personal courage. I knew from good authority, that our then worthy King (George II.) frequently declared his apprehension that Byng would not fight. His Majesty must have had some sound reasons for this apprehension. Besides this, Major Marly, of our regiment, as honourable a man as ever breathed, assured me that Admiral Byng, for some disrespectful words to the army, which he threw out in a coffee-house at Minorca, tamely suffered an immediate and great personal affront from a land-officer who had heard the offensive speech.

"I must confess, I met with nothing very agreeable to my particular taste when I went on board the *Revenge*, a 74-gun ship, in which it was my destiny to sail to the classic shores of the Mediterranean. Captain Frederick Cornwall, her commander, seemed about 50 years of age; he had the manner of a gentleman, he had a good person and and a good face, but there was a natural haughtiness in him which had not been softened by the naval school of those days. He had lost an arm when a lieutenant on board the *Marlborough*, in the engagement of Mathews and Lestock against the French and Spaniards, in the year 1744, off Sicily. He was a man of the most collected and determined courage which I was an ocular witness in Byng's engagement. The irresistable enthusiasm of the English naval spirits forgot, or despised, the awful but cold authority of power, which in vain attempted to freeze that spirit. But I shall speak more particularly of the battle in its proper place; I come now to our advance towards it.

"In our voyage to Gibraltar, we encountered a violent storm in the Bay of Biscay. When the weather had so far abated that landsmen might be on deck without incommoding the sailors, I went up to survey one of the originals of Salvator Rosa—a tempest in the Bay of Biscay, displaying one of the most tremendously magnificent scenes that can be imagined. The quotation of a highly picturesque passage from the royal and inspired Psalmist will be very apposite to describe what I saw and felt:—"They that go down to the sea in ships, and occupy their business in great waters, these men see the works of the Lord, and his wonders in the deep. For at his word, the stormy wind ariseth which lifteth up its waves, they are carried up to the heaven, and down again to the deep; and man's soul melteth within him, because of the trouble.'

"In the beginning of May, after a voyage of little more than a fortnight, our fleet anchored in the Bay of Gibraltar. We were there informed that war had been declared in England against France, and that the castle of St. Philip in Minorca, was laid siege to by the Duke of Richelieu. On this news a council of war met in Gibralter, in which it was determined that Lord Robert Bertie's regiment, the Fusileers, which made part of the garrison, should be sent on board Admiral Byng's fleet, to do the duty of marines, along with the officers and recruits from England for the Minorca regiments, and to relieve, if it were practicable their comrades in St. Philip's. This resolution of the council to put the English Fusileers on board the fleet met with opposition from the Governor of Gibraltar, but the point was carried. I am now going to relate some particulars, which I well remember, of an inglorious, yet memorable day.

"The English and Franch fleets came in sight of each other on the evening of the 19th of May, three or four days after we had sailed from Gibraltar. The French was under the Command of Admiral Galissoniere. The enemy's force and ours were nearly equal: if he had at all the advantage, it was so trifling that a true British sailor would not have deigned to have thought of it for a moment. On the same day we were off the island of Minorca, where we gladly saw the British flag still flying on the citadel of St. Philip. The brave old Blakency had continued to hold out against his numerous besiegers, though he had only four regiments to support him, and they were almost worn out with fatigue, being unequal to the defence of the place.

"Early in the afternoon of the 20th of May 1756, the line was formed on both sides; the fleets were opposite each other, and with a very short distance between them. Nothing more attracts human admiration than courage. I shall never forget the youthful transport I felt on observing the behaviour of Captain Cornwall on that day; he came upon deck dressed in his full uniform, with an aspect of pleasure, as if his object had been a marriage fete, not a battle. Lord Effingham, a gallant man (who had come out to join his regiment, if possible, which was stationed in Minorca), was by his side. It happened that I was walking on the quarter-deck, not being yet ordered to my post, which was on the forecastle. 'I think, said Captain Cornwall, 'I never saw a finer line than ours is to-day. The French, too, seem to offer fairly; this, I hope will be a glorious day for England!'

"All hands were now ordered to their quarters, and the cannon began to play. Admiral West led the van, and began the attack with the greatest activity and spirit. Admiral Byng, with his division, advanced in a totally different manner, slowly and heavily, when he should have come on with rapidity and ardour. The sight of this amazing sluggishness, at so critical a moment, struck Captain Cornwall for an instant speechless, and turning to Lord Effingham and the other officers near him, he exclaimed, with all his brave soul in his face, 'Good God, what can Admiral Byng mean!' Admiral West's division was then warmly engaged with the enemy. In a minute after, Captain Cornwall again cried out,

'Now is the time: our Admiral must make all the sail he can, and fall in with the enemy!' But Byng evidently showed that was not his opinion, and our brave Captain at last gave up all hopes of any good from his conduct. He then repeatedly and earnestly desired the gentlemen on the quarter-deck to take particular notice of the Admiral, and to remember well his situation, and the tardiness of his movements. He felt the generous indignation of all Englishmen at such behaviour, and his breast was prophetic of a future inquiry. I shall here remark, that his evidence on the court-martial, when it did take place, was one of the most fatal testimonies against the lingerer; indeed, Captain Cornwall was so different a man from his Admiral on this eventful day that he even gloriously exposed himself, from the sincerity of his zeal for his country's honour, to the censure of martial law. He was in Byng's division, but he broke the line, contrary to the Admiral's arrangement, and attacked the enemy. We had three ships on us at once. My station was on the forecastle, with my Welsh and English Fusileers. We gave them some volleys of small arms. After the firing had continued about two hours, the French fleet sheered off; the wind was in their favour, and they were good sailors. It had evidently been their intention, as they aimed principally at our rigging, not to conquer us manfully, but to disable us from pursuing them. A noble end truly, to prepare for flight.

"The gallant Captain Ward, of the *Culloden*, a 74 gun ship, was emulating the example of his friend Cornwall, cowding sail to fall on the enemy. Admiral Byng hailed him as he was advancing, and ordered him to keep his station. In that moment many of his brave sailors pressed towards him, and besought him by every thing that was dear to a British seaman, to lead them to the enemy. Ward burst into tears—'What can I do, my worthy fellows?' cried he, 'You see my hands are tied!'

"This gentleman, too, gave a mortal wound of evidence at the court-martial on the delinquent Admiral, owing to whom the two largest ships in the fleet, the *Ramilies* and the *Culloden*, were not in the action. The British always fire at the hull, therefore many were killed on board the French fleet; very few fell on our side, because of the enemy's passion for demolishing the rigging. Captain Andrews, however, of the *Defiance*, which was in Admiral West's division, and who first bore down upon the French, was killed. He was an amiable man and an excellent officer. We lost Captain Noel, too, of the *Princess Louisa*, and I think he died from his leg being shot away.

"I shall here relate two remarkable circumstances respecting Captain Andrews and Captain Noel; they may be rejected by some they will probably be ridiculed by others; but 'there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of by your philosophers!'

"Captain Noel had a strong presentiment that he would lose his leg in that engagement. What was the foundation of this idea I know not. He was an eminently brave man, and the impression by no means dispirited him. My anecdote concerning the gallant Captain Andrews is of a more serious complexion, because its presage pointed direct to a mortal issue. The anecdote was communicated to me by Captain Harvey, of the English Fusileers, who was on board the *Defiance* in this engagement, he was a gentleman of unblemished truth, and was not only Captain Andrews's messmate, but his intimate friend.

"On the morning of the fatal 20th of May, Captain Andrews (whose courage was indisputable, having given signal proofs of it in several actions) appeared at his breakfast-table uncommonly thoughtful. His friend Harvey took the kind liberty to remark it to him, as something unseasonable. 'My dear Andrews, said he to him, 'I know that you meet your duty with all your heart; but I am vexed to see you in a solemn reverie at this time; it may have a discouraging effect on those about you!' 'Captain Harvey,' replied Andrews, 'my heart thanks you for this seasonable admonition. I will shake off this discreditable melancholy, but you will pardon it, perhaps, on account of its extraordinary cause? I never was a superstitions man, though I never was such a vulgar fool as to despise religion; but last night I was prodigiously impressed with a dream, of which I have not now time to tell you the particulars; and it has assured me, without leaving a doubt on my part, that I shall meet my death in this day's action: yet depend upon it, Harvey, I will die like a man—I hope with credit to myself, to my friends, and to my country.' He took a most affectionate leave of Harvey when they were parting to their respective stations. 'He gave me a friendly and ardent kiss,' said Harvey, 'but with cold lips.' His attack of the French (for the *Defiance* began the engagement) was vigorous and splendid to the highest degree. He, indeed, nobly fulfilled his promise, though he was killed by a cannon ball in the first quarter of an hour of the fight.

"But, for the inglorious Admiral Byng, he made the best of his retrograde way, with his disappointed and mortified fleet, back to the old rock, to cover Gibraltar, as he was pleased to put forth, though the absurd pretext was destitute even of plausibility. Captain Baird, of the *Portland*, a 60 gun ship, bore a very active and gallant part in this crippled engagement.

"Of what I shall now say relating to the unfortunate and infatuated Admiral Byng, I could be supported in, as to its accuracy, by several men of veracity and honour, whose names I hereafter mention. Augustus Hervey (afterwards Earl of Bristol,) at the time I am treating, commanded the *Phœnix*, a 20 gun ship. He was only a spectator of the action, but he was an intimate acquaintanee of Byng's and as an evidence at the court-martial was very zealous in his behalf. Vice-Admiral Smith, President of the court-martial, having observed his ardour for his friend, asked him in a very serious manner, 'whether, if he had been in Admiral Byng's situation on the 20th of May, his conduct would have baen the same as that of his friend's? Hervey replied, that 'his mode of acting should certainly have been just the same as Admiral Byng's—'Would you have acted so indeed?, returned the President. 'Upon my honour, I would,' answered the interrogated. 'And, upon my honour, retorted Admiral Smith,' I believe that you would!

"Some little slur was then on the fighting reputation of Captain Hervey, on account of some matter that had occurred between him and Captain Milbank at Gibraltar; but this hit of the President of a court-martial was both out of place and highly ungenerous. Whatever was the fault which had excited it, Hervey's subsequent conduct completely disproved Smith's observation. When sent out to the West Indies, he battered the Moro, at the Havannah, with the most heroic intrepidity and perseverance; and in that attack made the name of his ship, the *Dragon*, to be regarded as an apt emblem of the achievement.

"When the gallant Captain Ward, of the *Culloden* (who, I have mentioned before was by Byng's positive and even personal order restained from the action!) was asked, on the court-martial, by the President Smith what he (Ward) thought would have been the eventual fortune of the day, if the commander of the fleet had done his expected duty? 'It is my firm opinion,' answered Captain Ward, 'that we might have sunk, burned, and destroyed, the whole fleet of the enemy.' And when the interrogation was made to another captain in the fleet (whose name has escaped my recollection), of what he would have done, had he been the commander of the withdeid division, he bluntly replied,' Sir, had I been ordered to throw succours into hell, I should have gone forward till my jib was burned.'

"While the unfortunate Admiral was undergoing in anticipation all the horrors of this court-martial, intelligence arrived in England that the castle of St. Philiph, in Minorca, had surrendered, though with honourable capitulation, to the French.—*Times*, Jan. 5.

MISCELLANEA.

On Thursday last a gentleman of the household of the Dauphiness sent a footman to get four bank-notes, of 1,000 francs each, changed for gold. In the Rue de Richelieu the servant was met by a stranger, who offered to change the notes, and promised him a gratuity of 20 francs. The man consented, gave him the four notes, and received two *rouleaux*, which were supposed to contain 4,000 francs. The stranger then expressed doubts as to the notes being good, and begged the other to wait till he should go to a moneychanger's in the Palais Royal to ascertain that fact. After waiting half an hour, the footman opened the tow *rouleaux*, and found to his astonishment that they consisted of nothing but pieces of wax candle, with a double Napoleon stuck at each end.—*Paris Paris*.

THE IRON TRADE.—The Shropshire masters at the quarterly meetings this week were compelled to submit to another reduction in price—namely, 5*s*. per ton on pig iron; and this will ultimately cause a depression of full 10*s*. per ton on manufactured bars and rods. The Staffordshire makers must, no doubt, as regards their future transactions, also give way in price. The price of the Staffordshire cinder pigs is 2*l*. 15*s*. per ton, best ditto 3*l*.; the same article, in 1825, fetched 9*l*. The present quotable price of Staffordshire bars is 5*l*. 10*s*., and rods 5*l*. 17*s*. 6d., which, in 1825, were selling at from 15*l* to 16*l*. per ton. At least the fourth of the furnaces in Wales and Staffordshire are now out of blast, and with little prospect of many others continuing in work. There are only 75 furnaces now in blast in Staffordshire.—*Birmingham Journal*.

It is thought that the intelligence brought by the last Turkey mail, regarding the state of the Sultan's pecuniary resources, will prove more destructive to his financial credit in Europe than the obstacles formerly mentioned as being opposed to the negotiation of a loan on his behalf. The hope of procuring him this aid had not, it seems, been relinquished until the arrival of the discouraging accounts transmitted by some of the best informed residents in the Turkish capital. The alternative to which it was supposed the Sultan would be driven, of sending to the Mint all the disposable plate and other metallic valuables of the Seraglio, was mentioned in some of the letters as a proof of his financial embarrassments; and it must be acknowledged, if the writer's information is correct, that a case of more complete penury in the actual ruler of an empire is not exhibited in the modern history of Europe. It has naturally occurred to every one who has bestowed any attention on the subject, that even if the produce of the whole metallic valuables of the Seraglio converted into coin were to produce a sum of 50,000,000 of Turkish piasters,—and it is hardly credible that they could yield even as much,—this sum, which would be equal to no more than 700,000*l*. sterling, must prove but a trifling relief to the Sultan under the pressure of existing circumstances.

It is generally reported that a Brevet promotion will shortly take place in the army and navy, and also a regulation relative to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonels and Post Captains.

Application is to be made in the ensuing session of Parliament for bills, giving power for constructing the following works:—An arcade, or covered way, from Picketplace, Strand, to Serle-street; from Bishopsgate-street to Broad-street; from Lothbury to London Wall; and also, a bill for an aqueduct, with all its ramifications, for the conveyance of pure water from divers springs in the parish of Wimbledon, and upon or near to the line of the said aqueduct, to or near the metropolis.

The severity of the season has brought a great quantity of game into our markets. A bittern was shot at Treloswell, near Penryn, on Wednesday: the bird stood nearly three feet in height, and though severely wounded, it made considerable resistance before it was captured; it was at length driven into a pit, where it was killed. It is now in the possession of Mr. E. Tregoning, Falmouth.—*West Briton*.

A robbery to a serious extent was perpetrated at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, in the course of the night of Thursday last, or early on Friday morning. Forty sovereigns were taken from the treasury, together with the receipts of Thursday night, and some valuable jewellery belonging to Mrs. Beverley. The offenders, we believe, are not yet in custody.—*Manchester Advertiser*.

A melancholy instance of the effect of violent passion occurred at Kingstanley, Gloucestershire, on Monday night last. Thomas Wilkins, a weaver, had been requested by his mother, who is bed-ridden, to come to her house to protect her from the violence she apprehended from a grandson, named John Dangerfield, who with his wife lodged in her house. It appears that the old woman, having received no rent from her grandson, had desired them to get lodgings elsewhere; but he had refused, and expressed his determination to keep possession of his room by force. About half-past nine, Dangerfield, accompanied by a sister, entered the house. Wilkins, a sister, and Dangerfield's wife were in the kitchen, where a quarrel immediately ensued between the women. Wilkins rose to part the combatants, when Dangerfield instantly seized his uncle by the throat with one hand, and with the other stabbed him deeply in the abdomen. Witness fell to the ground, while the nephew, wiping the bloody weapon with his fingers, rushed from the house, and effected his escape. Surgical assistance was immediately procured for poor Wilkins; the bowels were cut and protruding through the wound, and the poor fellow lingered till the night, when he died. The deceased was a stout healthy man, about forty years of age, but unmarried. Dangerfield, who is not yet apprehended, is about twenty-six years of age, and recently married. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday, when a verdict of "Wilful murder" was returned against John Dangerfield.—*Gloucester Journal*.

The new Historical Romance, so much expected, entitled *Darnley*, by the author of *Richelieu, a Tale of the Court of France*, is at length on the eve of publication. It is spoken of as a shining and splendid picture of the reign of Henry the Eighth, so fertile in magnificence, chivalrous adventure, and events that furnish such admirable materials for the novelist. The celebrated festivities of the Field of the Cloth of Gold form a most conspicuous feature in the story.

In some [redacted] addressed to the Admiralty Board, "[redacted]dition of the impress system," by Mr. M. F. Crisp, commander, and owner of the brig *Bucephalus*, of Calcutta, we find the following useful advice and information to the shipowners of the United Kingdom:—"Instead of ship owners enlisting the commercial and the agricultural interests to impede the free operation of a liberal system which the Ministers have adopted, a system that cannot fail to be advantageous to that country which possesses enterprise, genius, capital, inexhaustible sources of commerce in herself and her colonies, and nautical experience far exceeding that possessed by all the other maritime powers combined; let them first take a retrospective view of their imperfect and unwieldy machines with which they impede, instead of accelerate, the commerce of the country; let them protect from impressments and so improve the morals of the operatives that manage their imperfect unwieldy ships, by which our national commerce is now so slowly conducted; in fact, let them first put their own shoulders to the wheel of commerce, before they call on the legislature for assistance and protection. Judging by the progressive innovations annually made on the ancient customs of the Hindoos and Mahometans about Calcutta, and other Indian seaport towns, within the last 15 years, the consumption of British manufactured articles can only be bounded or checked by the want of means among the natives to purchase them; and judging by the annual decrease in the number of vessels belonging to the port of Calcutta, together with the increased number of free traders which proceed on Indian coasting voyages, it becomes a source of national congratulation to perceive that a new and extensive employment is thus opening for British ships and becoming an additional nursery for British seamen."

Talleyrand had a confidential servant excessively devoted to his interests, but withal superlatively inquisitive. Having one day intrusted him with a letter, the Prince watched his faithful valet from the window of his apartment, and with some surprise observed him coolly reading the letter *en route*. On the next day a similar commission was confided to the servant, and to the second letter was added a postscript, couched in the following terms:—"You may send a verbal answer by the bearer; he is perfectly acquainted with the whole affair, having taken the precaution to read this previously to its delivery." Such a postscript must have been more effective than the severest reproaches.

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